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by julian sher
and marsha fine

Point groups fight for jobs

The poor and unemployed in Montreal have united to fight the government's systematic neglect of their problems.

Last week, 15 citizen committees in Point St. Charles, grouped under the banner "Du Pain Sur La Planche", (Bread on

the Table), joined forces with other groups from the Montreal area to form a Common Front. Another organization with similar interests is the two-year old Greater Montreal Anti-Poverty Co-ordinating Committee (GMAPCC). Together, the two groups represent a sizeable portion of the Montreal working class population.

Both groups have recently attacked the federal local initiatives program, a \$150 million winter version of the now-fabled Opportunities for Youth plan, devised by the Trudeau government to slow down Canada's soaring unemployment rate.

GMAPCC and the Common Front call the program a Liberal election ploy that fails to meet the needs of the poor communities.

"Projects submitted by professional agencies, foundations, and universities are being accepted, while those submitted by citizen groups are being rejected for totally unacceptable reasons," says Helen

Bastien, chairman of GMAPCC. Only two projects submitted by GMAPCC members were accepted.

"They only chose middle-class projects. The local initiatives program is just to make political propaganda for the Liberal party," charges Jean-Claude Naud, spokesman for Du Pain Sur La Planche. Of the 25 projects submitted by that group, which would have provided employment for over 400 people, only two were initially accepted.

The conflict between the people and the government reached a peak last Thursday, when around a hundred angry GMAPCC representatives occupied the Manpower Centre on Union Street, while 5 representatives met with Manpower officials. After "friendly" negotiations, they secured:

■ a meeting in Ottawa early this week with Otto Lang, Federal Minister of Manpower and Immigration, who is in charge of the local initiatives program.

Continued on page 3

by toby abramovitz

Amendment to electoral bylaws to be contested

The newly elected Students' Council called Wednesday for the resignation of executive Council members David Rovins and Gabor Zinner. Rovins is presently Internal Vice-President, acting President and acting External Vice-President. Zinner is the PGSS representative. Both are running for President in the upcoming election.

In a motion presented to Council, Bruce Katz, Science representative, asked that the Students' Society electoral bylaws be amended to state that in the case of a by-election any executive member wishing to run for another position must resign before his nomination is accepted. The motion also stipulated that the resignation take effect immediately on acceptance by Council, allowing nominations to be called simultaneously for the vacated positions. The motion was seconded by Zinner and passed by a two-thirds majority.

Debate then ensued on the legality of the amendment. It was defended by Law representative Steve Strasser who stated that it only affected the by-laws and not the constitution.

A sub-amendment to the motion was then introduced by Robert Lantos, Graduate representative. The sub-amendment provides that Council refrain from calling for Rovins' resignation pending a ruling by the Judicial Committee on the issue and that Council request the Students' Society Judicial Committee to meet at the earliest possible date to consider the legality of the amendment to the electoral by-laws.

Zinner argued that the motion would destroy the credibility of

Council in the eyes of the students. Several other councillors countered that credibility was already poor, stressing that there was no reason to wait for a Judicial Committee's ruling. Lantos' motion was defeated.

Council passed a second motion accepting the resignation of Rovins and Zinner effective January 13. A four member committee, consisting of Tom Sorell, Steve Strasser, Bennett Little and Mario di Paolo, was appointed to assume the executive functions until the by-elections. A petition questioning the constitutionality of the amendment will be heard by the Judicial Committee today.

Rovins later stated, "I don't know what the motion meant and I don't think I have to resign." (According to the constitution, no person can be forced to resign.) "I am still the Internal Vice-President."

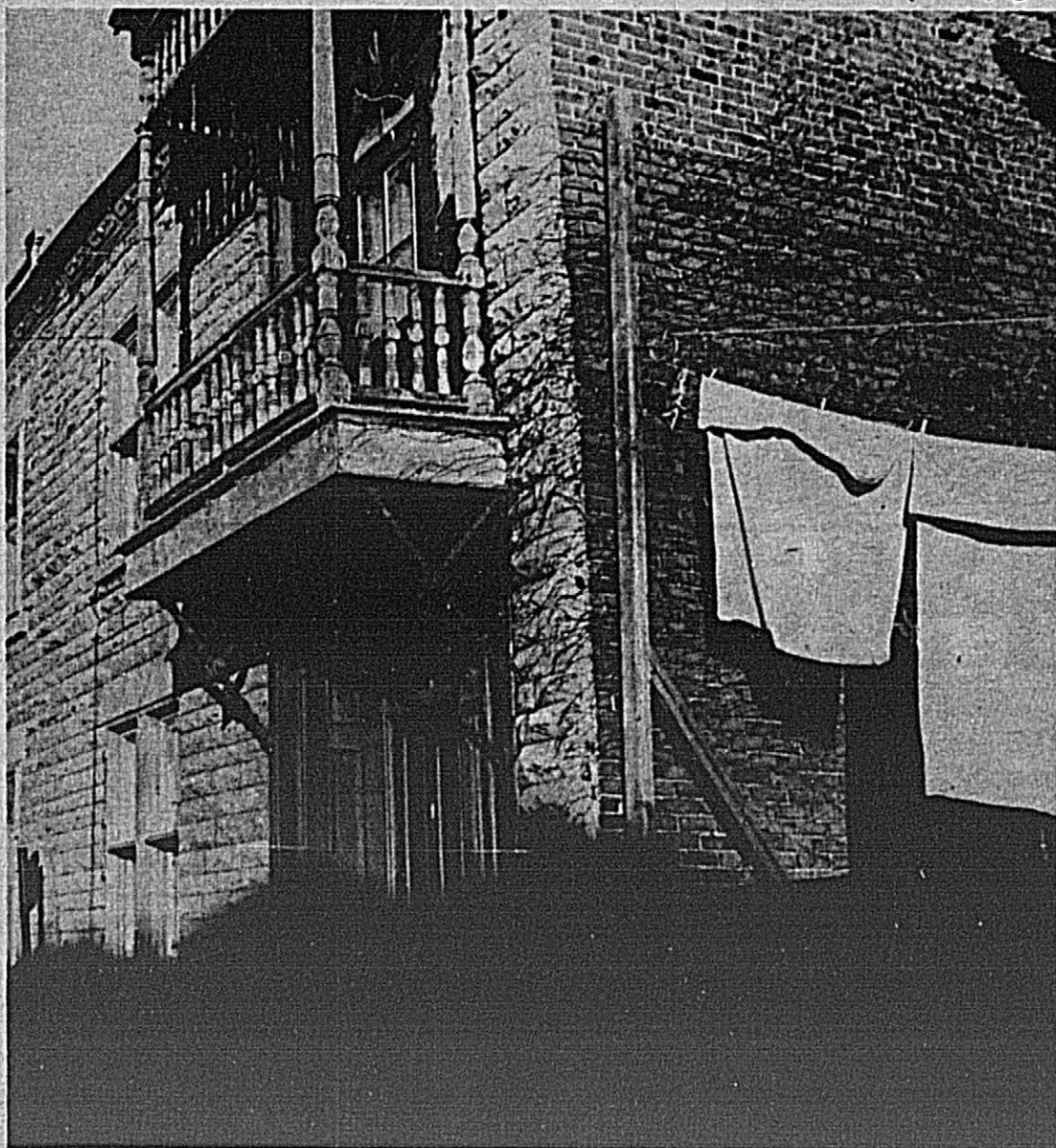
When asked what would happen if the Judicial Committee ruled in favor of the amendment, Rovins said, "I won't vacate my office."

At the previous Council meeting, a motion had been passed expressing non-confidence in Rovins and calling for his resignation.

A motion for a hearing to discipline Rovins for offences against the rules and regulations of the Students' Society was defeated by Council Wednesday.

During a Senate meeting December 15, Rovins had asked that the McGill administration supervise all elections held by the Students' Society as well as the appointment of permanent personnel attached to the Students' Society.

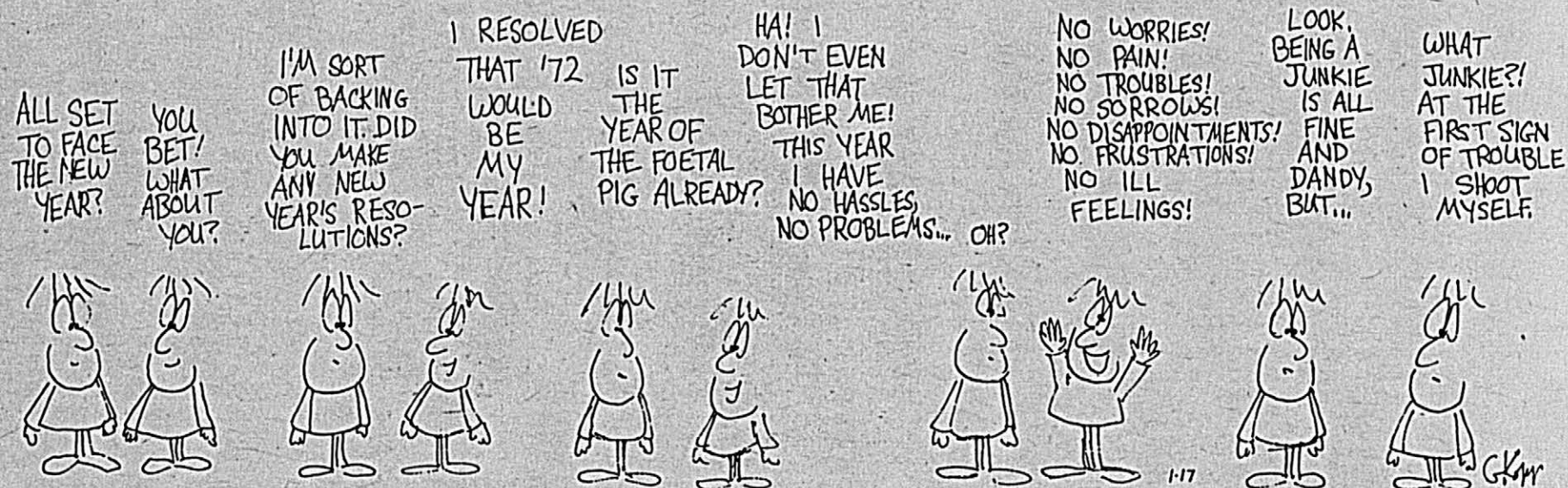
Continued on page 4



daily photo by harold rosenberg

In Point St. Charles, people have opened a campaign to oppose government programs which fail to meet the community's needs. One-quarter of the homes in the area, perhaps like this one on Fortune Street, have no shower or bath; 40 percent have no hot water.

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



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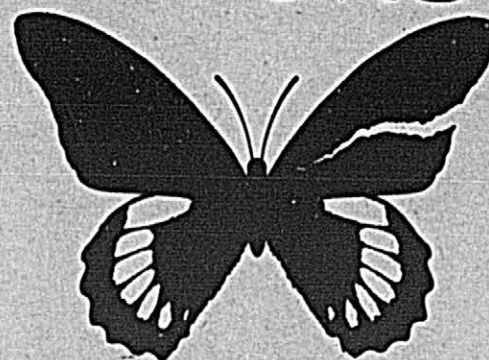
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Continued from page 1

■ the acceptance of four projects from Du Pain Sur La Planche which had not yet been approved. These include a People's Library and a sculpture studio.

■ the review of all rejected projects. Also discussed at the meeting was a one-month extension of the deadline for projects.

The day before the occupation, over 200 people from citizen groups all over the city met in Point St. Charles to form the Common Front. They represented organizations from areas like Cote-des-Neiges, Rosemount, and St. Henri. They elected a co-ordinating committee for the Front, and planned the strategy for Thursday's confrontation. Henri Gagnon, from the Quebec Federation of Labour, and Michel Chartrand of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, were present at the three-hour meeting to assure the groups of their unions' full support of their actions against the government. The people's anger was plain: as one speaker put it, "We will not accept the crumbs of a federal program. We will continue to struggle until the end, even if it is necessary to replace the actual power with a new popular power."

Much of last week's bitterness directed toward the Trudeau government, and a good part of the leadership for the people's actions came from the Point St. Charles area. Active opposition began last Tuesday, when the Pain Sur La Planche group invited the press to a general meeting of its 15 member citizens' committees. One sign in the meeting hall that afternoon called Canada a "Terre des ligotés" (Land of the enslaved), and on the floor, posters of Bourassa and

Trudeau were used for wiping boots. The Point residents unleashed their disgust in verbal attacks on their federal MP, Gérard Loiselle, (Liberal-St. Henri), present at the meeting.

"He's not going to do anything. He's been around for 25 years, and hasn't done a thing!" screamed one man. "Why should we appeal to him?"

The MP's confused attempt to explain his actions were drowned out by thunderous pounding on desks and the floor, and loud cries of "Maudits politiciens!"

After the meeting, a discussion group was organized to analyze the past events and to plan further action. The group was agreed that they would ignore Loiselle: "It's not for us he's working. He works for the government," said one woman. The people also agreed that it was necessary "to organize collectively". As one resident put it: "Our power lies in being united."

The anger of the Point St. Charles people is understandable. In an area where 40% of the residents are on welfare, and the average family survives on \$3500 a year, the government's winter employment program could have been useful. But the people soon learnt that the government wasn't at all interested in solving their problems. After five weeks, the government had rejected 16 of the community projects submitted under Du Pain Sur La Planche. Seven are awaiting decision; only two were accepted. One of these was a Sewing Club for 12 people, the other was a Service-Secours (towing service, snow removal, skating rinks) which employs ten people.

The Point St. Charles residents charge that the rejected projects were refused

because the government is afraid of the poor people organizing collectively to solve their own problems. Among the projects rejected were:

■ a mobile clinic for "the prevention and fighting of disease", day care centres for sick mothers, and reception centres for health centres.

■ a consumer group to instruct consumers on credit, loans and purchasing, and a food co-op. (Statistics Canada recently announced that a sharp increase in food prices pushed the consumer price index to its largest November-to-December leap in a decade. Food prices alone were up 7.9% for the year.)

■ a family planning service

■ a service of "avocats populaire" to inform welfare recipients of their rights and of welfare laws

■ les jeunes travailleurs — a project aimed at teaching young unemployed persons (18-25 years) about labour and union laws, accident insurance, etc.

The government has also been negligent in dealing with the problems of education in the Point community. 42.8% of the high school students in Point St. Charles drop out within two years. There is also a huge teacher turnover each year, as middle class teachers find it difficult to understand the community's problems.

In order to solve some of the serious troubles of the overcrowded schools, a group of parents formed the Point Improvement of Education Committee (PIEC). Their program calls for parents to work as paid and/or volunteered teachers' aides or tutors. In this way, a PIEC pamphlet says, parents "can educate teachers in the ways of their community" while

the teachers instruct "the parents about teaching methods in the school." The PIEC also demands a greater say for parents in decision-making for the school, arguing that "parents have the advantage(over teachers) of being able to fight harder for necessary changes since there is no threat of losing their jobs."

"The time has come," the pamphlet continues "for citizens to take matters into our own hands, fight our own battles, without working through the elected politicians. No one else knows our needs as much as we do. So why shouldn't we be the ones to fight for our rights."

The government rejected their project.

Another project designed to meet the Point's educational needs is the People's Library. Set up during the summer under a \$6000 OFY grant, the library provides an invaluable service to children and adults alike. (20% of the adult population has no formal education; 50% have not studied past the fifth grade.) But since September 1, the library has received no help whatsoever from the government.

In August, the library applied for a \$130,000 grant from the provincial government. (Quebec allots only \$1 million for public libraries, as compared to Ontario's budget of \$7 million. There are 555 public libraries in Ontario, only 119 in Quebec.) The government informed the library that such decisions rested with the municipalities; the City of Montreal has failed to act on the grant application.

The organizers of the library finally turned to the federal government's winter works program, and presented a \$30,000 project that would em-

ploy 12 people. On December 13, Donald Séguin, a Manpower representative, told the organizers in a phone conversation that their project "seemed a good one" and that they should "receive an answer soon". Word failed to arrive, however, and after repeated calls to the Manpower center, the organizers were told "to wait".

Meanwhile, the library struggled to stay alive and has been forced to ask the general public for support. In a press conference held last week, the library workers showed that they were not taken in by the government's stalling.

"The people's library is a way for poor people to educate themselves," they said. "We somehow get the feeling that the government doesn't want us to become educated because we might then realize how repressed we've been all these years."

The library project was finally accepted during the negotiations with manpower officials on Thursday.

The people's fight against the government over the local initiatives program is far from over. This week, Common Front representatives will meet with Otto Lang in Ottawa. It seems clear that he will try to appease them in view of the upcoming federal election. The opposition parties have already exploited the situation in order to win support away from the Liberals, and both Lewis and Stanfield have promised to meet with the Montreal people. But as unemployment rises in Canada and Quebec, as more than 6% of the labour force remains jobless for the 20th consecutive month. The Point St. Charles people, and those who joined them are not likely to be impressed by the politicians' pre-election antics.



THE POINT ST. CHARLES PEOPLES' LIBRARY was one of the many projects initially rejected by the government's winter works program. Staffed by volunteers, it provides facilities for both the French and English residents in the Point.

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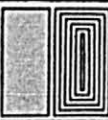
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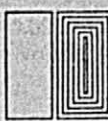
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Continued from page 1

Arts representative Mario di Paolo, who introduced the motion with the support of several other councillors, said that Rovins was acting as President of the Students' Society and as ex-officio member of Senate without the support of Council, and that by placing the Students' Society elections under administrative control he was questioning the competence of the Students' Council. Di Paolo's motion accuses Rovins of disregarding the constitution, which states that "the governing authority of the Students' Society shall be vested in the Students' Council."

Discussion followed on bids for the Sunflower Food Service and the appointment of a Cafeteria Chairman. Council decided to table the Sunflower issue until the bids are reviewed by Secretary-Treasurer Myron Galloway. Until then Sunflower will have to remain closed.

David Weiner, BA U1, was appointed interim Cafeteria Chairman until the end of January, when new applications for the position are to be received.

Other matters on the agenda concerning the Amateur Radio constitution and a committee for a new Students' Society constitution were tabled along with the nine motions that had been tabled at the previous Council meeting.

TODAY**RED AND WHITE REVUE:** Tickets on sale for "Three's Company". Union box office. 9-4:45.**PLAYER'S CLUB:** Blackbird Theatre (Brend and Puppet Plays) presents "Beauty and the Beast" and "The King's Story" - at 2 pm and "The Christmas Story" at 8 pm. Sandwich Theatre. Admission \$1.

On Thursday, Jan. 20, the ASUS Film Society in collaboration with Conseil Quebecois pour la Diffusion du Cinema will present the film "Le Grand Film Ordinaire" by Roger Frappier who will also speak before the showing. The admission for the 7:30 pm showing in L132 will be 25c.

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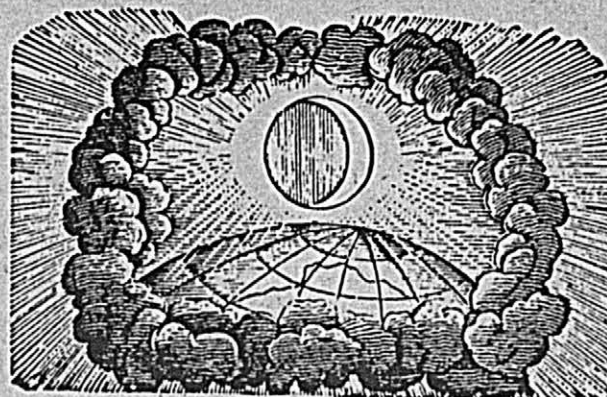
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An election will be held January 26 to fill the offices of Students' Society President and External Vice-President that were vacated by the resignations of Richard Pomerantz and Allan Tanny at a controversial Students' Council meeting last month. The list of candidates includes seven who are running for President and five for External V.P. In interviews which were held last week, the twelve gave their opinions concerning the present state of the Students' Society, the effect of the Reseau Report on McGill and the ways in which they would involve students in university affairs. Four of the candidates are running on slates.

■ The first slate is composed of *Philip Grodinsky* running for President and *Michael Price* running for V.P. In a joint platform statement, they expressed opposition to "Marlene Dixon-type debacles", that is, attempts by departments to fire professors, without taking into account student sentiments or "including student parity on the firing committee."

Secondly, they hope to bring about a new course evaluation system whereby, "the students' society will conduct a systematic student evaluation of all electives."

Both candidates expressed "fierce opposition" to the government proposed fee-hike stating that foreign students should not be made "scapegoats" for Quebec nationalism. Concerning the Reseau report, Grodinsky and Price hoped to mobilize mass student sentiment against the government's plan to centralize the educational system.

The slate criticized the "indecision" which characterized the Pomerantz-Tanny administration. "By initiating certain stands we hope to involve students."

■ The second slate is made up of *Israel Zelechowsky* and *Leon Plasefski*, candidates for President and Vice-President respectively.

Zelechowsky and Plasefski called for "more student representation on the Board of Governors and Senate, a reshaping of academic programs à la the Donald Kingsbury "learning-package" method, putting a pub and a reading room in the Union and the establishment of an ombudsman's post to investigate academic difficulties."

The candidates characterized the Students' Society "unified since the days of Hyman-Hajaly-Foster." They believe a strong executive is necessary to lead the society out of its current malaise.

Both opposed the budget cuts and the reallocation of money from Arts and Science to the Faculty of Management. In fact, they believed that Arts and Science "should be bolstered".

Zelechowsky and Plasefski opposed the recommendations made by the Reseau Report saying that "McGill must not lose its autonomy."

Finally, they hoped to make McGill a "liveable place once again" and fight student apathy by taking the issues to the students.

Gabor Zinner, candidate for



Candidates for President in this month's election: From left: Israel Zelechowsky, Allan Berger, David Rovins, Stephen Leopold, Philip Grodinsky, and Gabor Zinner.

by John Crenson

THE CANDIDATES AND WHERE THEY STAND

President placed priority on "putting the Students' Society's house in order". He claimed that he is the best man for the job because none of the other candidates has had the necessary experience.

His platform includes a firm position on McGill's "strangulation" by Quebec. "McGill's autonomy must be protected. It's good to have centralization but we must assure the autonomy of the local educational institutions. Also he opposed the fee-hike which would discriminate against foreign students.

He called for a "critical self-examination" of the student's role in McGill by gathering the "best heads" around campus to revitalize the "spirit which existed in the university during the 1960's". If elected, Zinner would organize a rock festival for around April 30 since "Music is a powerful spiritual medium."

In regard to the reallocation of finances from Arts and Science to Management, he expressed firm opposition to the province's attempts to "favor the bureaucratic and technocratic fields" to the detriment of the liberal arts. However, Zinner recognized

Management's need to expand. Since almost every faculty has experienced expansion in the last decade, he feels that Management is "due" for the same.

Zinner characterized the present Students' Society as being in need of a "blood-transfusion" especially after the "fiasco" of the last Council meeting. As President he would provide the type of leadership which would turn the executive into an "activist organ" by initiating moves which would more "actively represent McGill".

■ *Steven Leopold*, running for the office of President, believed that the current Students' Society "is inexcusably messed up" as the result of the "incompetent executive". He calls for the efforts to "intensify opposition to foreign fee increases", the establishment of a pub in the bookstore, the continuance of the Opportunities for Youth program and attempts to obtain a greater share of its funds for McGill. He also wants to press for greater student representation on the Board of Governors and the Senate, the establishment of student-run day-care centers and the split-

ting up of the ASUS into separate Arts and Science societies. He wishes to study the possibility of establishing compulsory fees to support a combined consumer and anti-pollution union.

If he was elected, Leopold would make sure that the Students' Society give each student represented by it "his money's worth". As President he would "make a hell of a lot of noise" by making the actions of council "a lot better known to the students, something that is active."

In response to questions concerning the recommendations of the Reseau Report and the inter-departmental shuffling of finances, Leopold replied that he "dislikes" both moves. "Some faculties are going to get shafted." He protested the actions taken against McGill's autonomy.

David Rovins, presently holding the offices of Interim President and Internal Vice-President says the Students' Society is in "good shape. We are \$20,000 in the black".

■ *Rovins* wants to "advertise the Students' Society to the students", change the constitution of the Students'

Society, seek Quebec government aid for the libraries, remove Maisonneuve Vending from the cafeteria operation because of bad service, and establish a campus pub and course guide.

He foresees an even greater improvement in the Students' Society's financial situation.

Criticizing the reallocation of funds from Arts and Science to Management, Rovins said it was a "mistake" to give management so much money when there are relatively few Management students. He spoke out against the recommendations made in the Reseau Report but complimented the Administration's handling of the problem.

To involve students more in campus affairs, Rovins recognizes the need for "big events" — "film festivals, trips, and cultural activities — the clubs could do a lot."

■ *Allan Berger*, realizing that the term of office for President is limited and that only a few proposals can be effected, states as his priorities "opposition to any fee-differentiation", the curbing of Rovins and to more actively involve students through decentralization of the Students' Society. He would like to give more money to the faculties.

He supports the reallocation of funds to the Faculty of Management, claiming that "things haven't changed that much." In regard to the Reseau Report, Berger thinks that a committee of students should be formed to discuss the report before any action is taken.

He criticizes the disunity of the Pomerantz-Tanny administration. "It was a shame that people couldn't work together."

■ The last candidate for President is *Tom Davis* who suggests that "three weeks be taken to figure out whether the Students' Society is worthwhile or not. If only 20 percent of the students turn out for the election, the need for a Students' Society is questionable."

He opposes any fee-hike aimed at foreign students. "McGill is looked upon as being an international type of university and it would be a shame if foreign students were discouraged from coming here."

He expresses doubt also whether "students want to be involved or not. Students have to take the initiative."

There were originally six students running for the office of External Vice-President but one, Kirk Stevens, has dropped out.

■ *Bruce Campbell*, currently a student Senator, states that a definite stand must be taken by the Students' Society on the government's intentions towards the students at McGill as intimated in the recent working-paper from the Ministry of Education (the Reseau Report). He is against foreign student fee-hikes, and recognizes the necessity for increased student representation on Senate, not just token representation. In line with this, he is for placing more students on the Board of Governors "as a first step towards democratizing

Continued on page 9

An Interview With Hardial Bains

Introduction by Devinder Garewal

Who are the Maoists in Canada and Quebec?

The epithet "Maoist" is brandished with great gusto by anti-communists of all shades these days. Trotskyists, revisionists and open pro-imperialists have this prominent common feature. Among those who seriously examine the "Maoist movement", as it is commonly known, and look at its history and development over the past four years, the question soon becomes: Who is Hardial Bains and what is the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)?

Ever since he founded the Internationalists in 1963 in Vancouver, this tall Indian who looks as if he just stepped off the Calcutta stock exchange has been spearheading the rejuvenation of the Marxist-Leninists all across Canada and Quebec. It was not very long after the founding of the Internationalists that Bains became a thorn in the side of the established aristocrats of the New Left and the "Old". The rapid growth and development of this thorn led to the formation of the CPC(M-L) and PCQ(M-L), and to the demise of the "expert leftists" who had their heyday during the student power struggles. Personal attacks against him began as a result of this development, and have become increasingly rabid since. The enemies of the Internationalists hoped to cloud the real ideas of the man beneath a fog of personal attacks.

During the summer of 1968 in Montreal the charge was that Bains was too puritanical, orthodox in outlook, and dictatorial in practice. Today a group of communal elements are attacking the CPC(M-L) and the PCQ(M-L) while spreading the propaganda that Bains is a debauched drunk. As Bains himself humorously put it to me when I asked him to comment on these attacks: "It is only one and the same thing which is capable of turning into its dialectical opposite." In 1968 the charge was levied that Bains was undefeatable in ideological agreement, that he is a "Maharishi Marxist". Today a group of lumpens who accuse Bains of being dictatorial are refusing to bring their criticisms out in public because "if he answers we are bound to lose the argument."

The one consistent propagandist on Bains has always been the police force and the state machine. Labelled as a "dangerous revolutionary", the federal police obtained Interpol warrants in the fall of 1970, claiming that it was Bains who was mainly responsible for what happened during the Laporte-Cross kidnappings. A woman who wrote about the Sir George Williams University computer center affair, and who apparently believes the police more readily than ordinary people, speaks of "a mysterious Indian in

a Mercedes" who had an important though unknown role in the affair. The federal police are known to be desperately chasing people in the larger cities of Canada and Quebec looking for this man. They have been trying hard for the last three years to infiltrate the organization of the CPC(M-L) and the PCQ(M-L). Various people associated with or knowledgeable about the two parties or about Bains are periodically approached and offered bribes by the RCMP and other police forces to turn police agents.

What kind of a man, then, is this Hardial Bains around whom so much mystery has been created? I first ran into him in 1968, informally, and passed him off as an unimportant and jobless character who spoke very little. I soon discovered my error when I walked into a few meetings where he was speaking and got roundly denounced for my neo-colonial views. I then changed my opinion of Bains and thought that he was a highly emotional person with a deep anger against what he thought was oppression in India and in North America (I didn't see any), and who was probably an honest, frustrated man to be sympathized with in my capacity as a journalist.

Since then, I have had the opportunity of exchanging views with various progressive movements in America, ranging from elements in the NDP to the nationalist movements in the Caribbean. Nearly a year ago I was invited by Bains to study the CPC(M-L) and exchange views about the Party. Since then I have been in close contact with that Party and its sister party, the PCQ(M-L), and have come to the conclusion that it is the only party being built on the scientific style of the Bolsheviks.

If I were to give my opinion of Bains, I would say that he is the only revolutionary leader I have come across who has scientifically built a revolutionary movement that is certain to survive. His staunch proletarian outlook (or what he calls "upholding of MTT") and scientific (what he calls dialectical materialist) method of work are the two characteristics that have made Bains the scourge of the "Holy Alliance of the Left". Many established professional associates of Bains are baffled that a man from a "backward" country like India could give up all the laurels of careerism that were offered to him, and rebuild a communist trend where revisionists had been acting as though one had to apologise for being communistic.

This three-part interview will bring into the open for the first time at McGill the ideas that the "Maoists" stand for. The same element that created a mystery around Bains also distorted the ideas he stood for. It is about time that these ideas had a chance of being widely read at McGill, especially now that nationalism is very high in Quebec and there is a danger that chauvinism may be whipped up to make races fight races, in order that the masters may survive.

Daily: Out of what struggle did the CPC(M-L) develop? What is the historical basis of it?

HB: Our Party has emerged out of the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. This class struggle has been particularly vigorous, acute and stubborn on the question of whether the proletariat has its own political party with its own mission and transforms the

world in its own image by violent overthrow of all exploiting classes, or whether the proletariat remains an appendage of the bourgeoisie, without its own mission and aspirations, and transforms itself in the image of the bourgeoisie by accepting its status as a slave class. The proletariat has risen many times against the bourgeoisie, but all its struggles have failed because of a lack of its own Party, a proletarian Party committed to the cause of the proletariat. The proletariat has been striving to build this political Party for over a hundred years. It has its own mission of overthrowing the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and it will never accept the status of a slave class. During the 60's of the nineteenth century, the working people of Canada attempted to build the Party of the proletariat and opened a branch of the International Workingmen's Association in London, Ontario. Again, inspired by the Great October Revolution, the working people disseminated Marxism-Leninism on a large scale, participated in vigorous struggles, and established the Party of the Proletariat in 1921. This party, the Communist Party of Canada, had tremendous influence on the working class and the proletarians in their thousands came to join it. But by 1930-31, the leadership of the Party was usurped by the revisionists, and the struggle to build the Party temporarily failed. - During the period of 1930-31 to 1970 (when CPC(M-L) was established), the genuine Marxist-Leninists struggled hard to defeat the revisionists and build the proletarian party. But there was no precedent and no theory and tactics of defeating them, and struggles failed one after another. With the rise of Khrushchevism and the beginning of open polemics against modern revisionism led by the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour, genuine Marxist-Leninists left the modern revisionists and attempted to rebuild the Party. Progressive Workers' Movement was a bold attempt by the Marxist-Leninists but they failed because they did not solve the problems of theory and tactics of building the Party and learning from past mistakes to avoid the future ones. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution further inspired the Marxist-Leninists and showed the path forward. This struggle to build the Party has given rise to the CPC(M-L). This struggle to build the genuine proletarian party will go on for a long time until all exploiting classes are overthrown and exploitation of man by man is ended, i.e. after a long period of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The way our organisation developed, the struggles which we waged, in essence, were struggles on the ideological and political front and on the matters concerning methods of work. On all questions, revisionists tried to hand over the leadership of the anti-imperialist revolution and the leadership of mass organisations to some bourgeois, advanced the counter-revolutionary idea that the masses are capable of nothing and opposed the revolutionary initiative of the masses. We resolutely opposed this revisionist tradition and mobilised the people against these bourgeois despots. The revisionists wildly oppose: 1) Dissemination of Marxist-Leninist theory; 2) Oppose the growth and development

of mass movement from a lower to a higher level; and 3) Are eager to satisfy the demands of the bourgeoisie. Taking this as the starting point and the end point, which means starting with this fixed reactionary dogmatism, they viciously attacked and slandered Marxism-Leninism and the Marxist-Leninists who came forward in the struggle, declared themselves the monopolists of the mass movement and used bureaucratic methods to stop any discussions on Marxist-Leninist theory and practice.

Since 1963, we have been actively opposing the revisionists, and striving hard to build the Party. To build the Party, we started with the discussion group to deal with various serious theoretical questions and linked it with the struggle against mystical, obscurantist and reactionary ideas in the educational institutions and the community. We directed ourselves to the task of building the Party and initiated this basic programme. Various dogmatists came around and moaned that building the discussion group was no big task for these worthies. So they viciously opposed us. There are still such dogmatists around who vehemently oppose concretely solving any problem facing revolution. Without solving the problem of how to organise and doing so in practice, no forward march towards the defeat of imperialism, social-imperialism, and reaction can be made. Every bourgeois scoundrel can have "revolutionary" ideas; the point, however, is to use these ideas to change the world. And you will find various dogmatists calling themselves "Marxist-Leninists" who are raising their tiny heads right here in McGill who have done absolutely nothing to solve the problem of organising the people here. If they cannot organise the people, what good are their ideas? So starting with taking up the question of building the discussion group on a principled basis, we have moved step-wise, and have solved the initial problems of building the Party.

We are historically carrying through the task taken up by the revolutionaries of the International Workingmen's Association of the 1860's and those genuine Marxist-Leninists like Norman Bethune who sacrificed their lives for the international proletariat and communism.

Daily: What are your immediate objectives, in view of the current situation?

HB: Our immediate objective is to arouse as many people against U.S. imperialism as possible, build People's and Workers' Revolutionary Area Committees, expose the big bourgeoisie in an all-sided way, build resistance to the attacks of the state machine, and fight for the genuine interests of the proletariat.

Daily: What would be the role of these committees?

HB: These committees will become open centres of resistance and provide leadership for struggles in various areas. These committees will address themselves to the question of arousing the masses against the bourgeoisie and lead the people to victory over U.S. imperialism. You can say that these committees are the seeds of the people's democratic power and it will take some time before the real character of these committees is expressed. It is just the beginning of a movement to deal with the question of leading the people and building their

Appearing today is the first of a three-part interview with Hardial Bains, founding member of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), founding member of the Communist Party of Quebec (Marxist-Leninist), Chairman of the Necessity for Change Institute of Ideological Studies, and leader of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Movement. This installment concerns general theoretical points in the political stands taken by the CPC(M-L). The second and third parts will deal with Quebec and international affairs respectively.

organisations.

Daily: What is the line of CPC(M-L) towards Quebec's national liberation struggle?

HB: We certainly support the national liberation struggle of the people of Quebec. We do it for their sake as well as for ourselves. Canada and Quebec are two countries and their destiny is bound up with each other. While they fight against U.S. imperialism in their own areas, they also resolutely unite with one another to oppose the common enemy. To just fight and not unite won't do, and just unite and not fight in their own areas won't do, either. We are opposed to those who say there are two nations in Confederation and those who say that there is no nation in confederation — both stand for one and the same thing. We stand for the resolute unity of the people of Quebec and the people of Canada on the basis of fighting U.S. imperialism. "National Liberation" without the successful anti-imperialist revolution in Canada will merely be a reactionary counter-revolution, and we will oppose it vigorously. CPC(M-L) always supported the national liberation struggle of Quebec and assisted the growth, development and consolidation of the Communist Party of Quebec (Marxist-Leninist) as a close sister party, as a party which has the same mission as the CPC(M-L) has, that is, to defeat U.S. imperialism and the Canadian compradors. There are those who suggest that there is no national question in Quebec, and there are those who suggest that the national liberation of Quebec is a detached, isolated question, independent of the anti-imperialist revolution in Canada. Those who advocate these lines are counter-revolutionaries. CPC(M-L)'s line is that the Quebec people and the Canadian people should unite and do so vigorously, safeguarding each other's interests without one oppressing the other, but instead uniting with each other to defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. When the Québécois think of national liberation, they at once must think of helping the anti-imperialist revolution in Canada, and when the Canadians organise against U.S. imperialism, they must keep the question of supporting the national liberation struggle as first on the agenda. There is no basis of disunity between the two peoples. In fact, there is every reason for them to unite against the common enemies. This absolutely does not mean that the two peoples must not have their own organisations in the fight, but there are organisations common to both people which are established to guarantee and strengthen unity.

Daily: What is the difference between the Communist Party of Canada and the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)?

HB: To raise the question this way is misleading. The two parties have opposite points of view and serve opposite class interests. The Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) is the political party of the proletariat and serves its class interests. The "Communist" Party of Canada is a political party of the bourgeoisie and serves its class interests. CPC(M-L) is a revolutionary party and stands for the violent overthrow of all exploiting systems while the "CP" is a revisionist and a reformist party, committed to class compromise and class-collaboration, and stands for the consolidation of all exploiting systems.

Daily: Can you define what revisionism is? Could you elaborate on revisionist methods?

Bains: Historically, revisionism, like its present-day degeneration modern revisionism, is the bourgeois opportunist trend which came up in opposition to and in struggle against the development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought. Revisionism is associated with the names of Kautsky and Bukharin, the theory and practice of the Second Inter-



national, the main anti-Leninist trend. The New Democratic Party is the party of the Second International and is a revisionist party. Their revisionism is open, honest, thoroughly anti-Marxist and anti-communist, and is dedicated to the protection of the class rule of the exploiting classes. They see no solutions other than within the system. It was this revisionism and the all-round degeneration of the Second International which mediated and expedited the rise of Nazism in Germany.

The architects of modern revisionism are Tito and Khrushchev and it reached full and open degeneration under the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique. They are renegades from Marxism-Leninism and represent the main modern revisionist trend which has replaced the old revisionist trend and is performing the same role which the old revisionist trend played during the First World War and after. The old revisionist trend collaborated with Nazism and Fascism; present-day revisionism collaborates closely with U.S. imperialism. In the same way that social democracy connived and contended with the Nazis as the "alternative" to socialism and communism, modern revisionism is conniving and contending with U.S. imperialism as the "alternative" to socialism and communism.

Revisionists and modern revisionists are called social fascists, socialists in words but fascists in deeds whom Marx and Engels characterized as socialist bourgeois. Their "... Socialism sought to depreciate every revolutionary movement in the eyes of the working class, by showing that no mere political reform but only a change in the material conditions of existence, in economical relations, could be of any advantage to them. By changes in the material con-

ditions of existence, this form of Socialism, however, by no means understands abolition of the bourgeois relations of production, an abolition that can be effected only by a revolution, but administrative reforms, based on the continued existence of these relations; reforms, therefore, that in no respect affect the relations between capital and labour, but, at the best, lessen the cost, and simplify the administrative work, of bourgeois government." (*Communist Manifesto*)

Revisionists arise at the time when the material conditions are ripe for revolution, under the counter-revolutionary slogan that "the material conditions are not ripe for revolution", and attempt to adulterate, mislead, and liquidate the working class movement. Kautsky dished out his opposition to Leninism by revising basic principles of Marxism on the nature of the state and revolution, the present nature of imperialism and the tactics of the working class during the period which Lenin described as "eve of proletarian revolution," the period at the beginning of the First World War. This bogus theory that "material conditions are not ripe for revolution" at the time when conditions are ripe for revolution reflects the deep fear which the revisionists have of revolution and their real bourgeois character is exposed.

Mortally threatened by the rising revolutionary forces and scared of the imperialist state machine, Kautsky reneged from Marxism and began concocting revisionist fallacies. He propagated

■ Opportunism and national chauvinism in opposition to proletarian internationalism;

■ Real support and collaboration with

imperialism and sham opposition to it, and also real opposition to revolution and sham support for it;

■ The idea that imperialism has changed its nature in its development and has lost its aggressive nature (at the time when imperialists were running amok all over the world); and

■ The idea that the bourgeois state, with its ready-made machinery, can be taken over by the working class peacefully and transformed into a working class state. These four basic distortions of Marxism-Leninism have been taken up by the modern revisionists and brought up to date:

■ The Khrushchev-Brezhnev-Kosygin clique practiced opportunism and national chauvinism and gave rise to the Soviet social imperialist doctrine (called The Brezhnev doctrine) of "limited sovereignty" for those who were threatened by Soviet social imperialism, and unlimited sovereignty" for the soviet social imperialists, giving them the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. At the same time, they hatched the social imperialist policy of an "international worker-peasant relationship" by which social imperialists are the "workers" and the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America are peasants. The "workers" countries have every right to exploit the peasant countries while the peasant countries have no right to refuse or fight back against this exploitation.

■ Under the hoax that "negotiations and war form the dialectical unity of opposites", the modern revisionists, led by Khrushchev, began propaganda that "negotiations" were necessary to prevent a Third World War and that if war broke out everyone would be killed, etc. In this way they used the Camp David facade of "peaceful co-existence" to have real collaboration with imperialism and sham opposition to it, and real opposition to the anti-imperialist struggle but sham support for them.

■ Brezhnev-Kosygin, describing modern imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, suggested that they have become supra-imperialists and that they need as much "peace" as anyone else and that imperialism has changed its policies of aggression and war (this was said during the fifties and sixties when U.S. imperialism was committing aggression all over the globe).

■ Khrushchev and his followers, in order to divert the people from the revolutionary path, voiced their notorious policy during the fifties and sixties of a "peaceful road to socialism", that is socialism achieved by transforming the bourgeois state machine through peaceful means.

Revisionists and modern revisionists have also revised Marxism on various theoretical questions:

■ For them, the basis of change, development and motion in the society is not class struggle but class compromise and they advocate that "Two peacefully combine into one", that is capitalists and the working class have the same class interests and should get together in opposition to the Marxist proletarian revolutionary line that ONE DIVIDES INTO TWO (society dividing into classes with opposite class interests), STRUGGLE TAKES PLACE BETWEEN THE TWO (struggle being absolute while compromise is relative), ONE DESTROYS THE OTHER (class struggle necessarily leading to the dictatorship of the proletariat) AND, IN TURN, DESTROYS ITSELF (dictatorship of the proletariat itself is transitional GIVING RISE TO AN ENTIRELY NEW ORDER (leading to the establishment of the communist society) which will also have a struggle but on a new basis consistent with the new society.

■ They do not see the decisive role of an outlook, an ideology and point of view in deciding whose class interest a par-

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Candidates...

Continued from page 5

the decision-making process at McGill and against firing staff for secondary reasons such as budget deficiencies and against political firings.

Top priority is placed by Campbell on increased student participation in the Students' Society. "Democratization of the university is a must".

"The Students' Society must get away from the 'service orientation mentality' that has motivated it for so long. It cannot pretend to be relevant to the students if it is totally involved only with matters of money and services and not with the substantial issues that face students."

He views the Students' Society as "suffering under a crisis of leadership". He sees the only way in which Students' Society can be relevant is on a "personal level" with students.

■ Whitney Hardy states that her priority is to "establish the definite role" of the External Vice-President and redefine its tasks. She doesn't want to bring up too many new issues to Council since this is "unrealistic" with only two months left. The fee-hike, the Reseau Report, and compulsory health insurance for foreign students (all of which she op-

poses) should be given top priority. She proposes to introduce "lobbying tactics" to deal with the provincial government, particularly to combat some of the recommendations made in the Reseau Report which adversely affect students at McGill. She would also like to establish student task forces to de-centralize work — assuming that students show interest in this, and calls for an increase in student representatives on Senate and the Board of Governors.

She views the present state of the council as being "chaotic". "The nature of the executive position is a leadership one." It would be idealistic in her view to see students initiating their own programs.

■ The last candidate for Vice President is Sheldon Chad. He calls for the issuance of a white paper to find out what the students think. He believes that students are more interested in obtaining material things — better food, better entertainment — than political objectives. He would like to establish a publishing house at McGill and grant a food concession campus-wide to the company which has the highest standards.

He calls the Reseau Report both "detrimental and beneficial". He is against the centralization of power in Quebec City for education. McGill, however, should be geared towards the economic needs of the province.

As External V-P he would channel and co-ordinate ideas about grants to youth.

He characterized the Students' Society as being run by and for a "bunch of cliques". He would like to change the Students' Society so that it would consider "the way students feel."

Bains...

Continued from page 7

ticular historical trend serves. In order to oppose the decisive role of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought in serving the real interests of the working class and as a basic requirement for all genuine communists (who should master it in practice), they altogether mystify this question and give rise to an accidental theory of history.

■ For them, the cultural superstructure is not linked organically with the economic base, and following this basically bourgeois outlook, they detach politics from economics, culture from economics and politics, and oppose the transformation of culture to support the economic base. Culture, for them, is something to indulge in and enjoy, and they use it to oppose revolutionary transformation. Modern revisionists in the Soviet Union used the cultural superstructure to restore capitalism while, in China, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution defeated the restoration of capitalism.

Daily: It seems to be fashionable now in New Left circles to say that Mao Tse-tung Thought applies only to China where class contradictions were very clear and oppression was very high. How relevant do you think it is to Quebec national liberation struggle and the Canadian anti-imperialist struggle?

Bains: Those people who say such things are gravely mistaken, and they should rectify themselves if they are going to move forward. Mao Tse-tung Thought is universally applicable and is the highest stage Marxism-Leninism has advanced in this era. It is a science and a whole proletarian world outlook. Every class has its outlook and the prevailing ideas in a country are the ideas of the dominant class. This dominant class disseminates these ideas as a complete outlook. For example, the outlook of the feudal class was a complete outlook and the bourgeoisie rose to smash it, giving rise to the bourgeois world outlook. The bourgeois world outlook is also a complete outlook although it has picked up all the revolutionary elements of the feudalist outlook and has incorporated them as its own. The bourgeoisie exports that outlook to other countries to enslave them. The Peace Corps programme is a massive campaign by the imperialists to export their outlook in order to serve their class interests. The proletariat has also struggled for hundreds of years to present its outlook and this gave birth to Marxism. Marxism flourished in opposition to and in struggle against all bourgeois and reactionary ideas and is a complete outlook of the proletariat. Marxism advanced to the stage of Leninism and to Mao Tse-tung Thought in the course of many struggles and several revolutions. It is a basic ingredient to transform oneself. Whosoever wants to serve the proletariat must use Mao Tse-tung Thought as a guide to action in all countries. There must be people who listen to you. You should struggle with them and persuade them to remould their thinking in the light of Mao Tse-tung Thought and they will certainly feel much better. Explain to them the first step towards remoulding their outlook is to give this erroneous view that Mao Tse-tung Thought is not applicable and secondly use Mao Tse-tung Thought as a guide to solving their problems and see whether it is applicable or not.

Students set up parallel department

by alvyn m. katz

SHERBROOKE — About 230 students in the Department of Social Work at the University of Sherbrooke have set up a parallel department in defiance of faculty attempts to restrict student participation in course determination and grading.

The student initiatives have received widespread support in Sherbrooke and throughout the province. The Sherbrooke Central Council of the CNTU and the local construction workers' union have proclaimed their solidarity with the students, so have the Parti Québécois Association of Sherbrooke county and the unemployed in Sherbrooke.

Since November 10 the students have been running the department independently of the faculty and the administration along lines and goals mutually agreed on in September. Eighty-eight resource persons from across Québec have since consented to lecture free of charge. Thirty-five appeared during the final month of classes.

Education is no longer simply the responsibility of the professor, the students feel. The entire department must cooperate in deciding the goals and the development of the

students.

Their manifesto declares that "Our action sustains a vision of the student based on responsibility, personal development, at the interior of a collectivity. The student cannot lose three or four years in a cocoon within the university classes, powerless, confronted with the social reality which surrounds him."

The students decided to create a parallel department rather than organize sit-ins or demonstrations because they feel that this best expresses their capability and responsibility with regard to their future.

"The record confirms that students are capable of assuming their responsibilities and not simply of saying so or claiming them," a bulletin they issued reads.

Since the creation of the department of Social Work in 1967, the students and professors have been unofficially cooperating to determine course outline and student evaluation.

Following closed conferences last summer, however, the professors decided to retain all rights of grading. The students held a general meeting on November 2, a few days after

they had finally discovered faculty intentions, and issued a statement in which they claimed equal rights with the professors and declared that any other situation was unacceptable.

Jules Perron, Director of the Department, addressed a short letter to the students on November 7 on behalf of the faculty. He declared that the professors had held a meeting on November 5 and had decided to retain absolute control of student evaluation. Only one of the 17 professors had decided to accept the student proposals.

The students held another general meeting on November 10. They determined to establish a parallel department and to open negotiations with the faculty and administration for a satisfactory settlement. They named five negotiators and set up a twelve-member coordinating committee to direct the parallel department.

Negotiations have since proceeded intermittently and with little progress. The professors delayed the first meeting until December 7.

Meanwhile, the term work of 102 students has been due since December. The faculty ignored the struggle and

demanding that the students hand in their work on time to be evaluated strictly by the professors.

Departmental pressure on the students to break solidarity grew. Perron threatened to fail them if they refused to send in their work for evaluation. Although all the students kept their work past the first deadline in early December, by Christmas, thirty had sent it in, and the remaining 72 sent it to the student coordinating committee.

The students broke off negotiations on December 15 following a general meeting. They set two conditions for the reopening of talks, due to begin in early January:

■ the meetings with the students must be recognized as official negotiations.

■ the negotiations must be respected, and consequently grading and demands for term work must cease until a settlement is reached.

On December 20, Hubert Wallot, President of the Fédération des Etudiants de l'Université de Sherbrooke (FEUS), presented a compromise settlement to Perron which the chief student negotiator, Yves Robidaux, had

accepted. Perron also accepted it, as did the students when they returned from Christmas vacations on January 5.

The faculty agreed to the settlement on January 6 with modifications meant that the failing grades given the students who had refused to hand in their work would stand, and that negotiations on evaluation procedures would continue.

These changes were unacceptable to the students and no further progress has been made.

A student assembly on January 12 decided to publicize the issue across Québec. The students had concentrated on creating a responsible working department, but they feel that now the time has come to inform Québec about their struggle for student rights.

Five hundred envelopes complete with information have been prepared. Just before their mailing, twelve professors including the Director requested new meetings with the students. These meetings continued January 12 and 13 and at last report slow progress has been made on the procedures of evaluation of student work.



by aaron (roy) rand

Well, Super Sunday was Super Sad for all Miami Dolphin fans yesterday as the Dallas Cowboys (as in badboys) beat the Dolphins before the largest television audience to ever watch a Super Bowl game (not to mention my mother). The final smear was Dallas 24, Miami 3.

Dallas immediately took the offence as Bob Lilly recovered a Larry Csonka fumble early in the first quarter. Would you believe that Csonka hadn't fumbled a football since he was in grade 3, in the same backfield with Knute Rockne and J. W. Lockett (backed up by Dave Hoppman)! Well in actuality, Csonka had not fumbled all season prior to yesterday's game; but it wasn't really all his fault. Dolphin quarterback Bob Griese (as in greasy) handed off the ball to Csonka in a place where Larry already had an over adequate supply of the same. In the ensuing mix-up (mixing?) big, bad, boisterous Bob Lilly (of the field) picked

up the ball and gave Dallas possession in deep Miami territory (near the Georgia border). From there the Cowboys never looked back; they tried but those holes in the back of the helmets are just too small to give anyone, much less Leroy Jordan, an accurate hindsight view of anything. Dallas scored a three pointer off the toe of Mike Clarke, who was rather nonchalant about losing his toe after every field goal and extra point attempt.

The Dolphins made a feeble attempt at putting some points on the board when they secured the Jolly Green Giant to score on top of section 10. Instead they settled for three points from Garo Yapremian after Paul Warfield took a pass from Bob Griese (as in fleecy) to the Dallas thirty-two yard line, whereupon he was immediately sat upon by Cornell Green. It was rumored that Yapremian was painting his tie as the snap came back. Someone said he was trying to knot up the score.

The score at the half was Dallas 10, Miami 3. The highlights of the first half were few and far between. They included the Navy Choral Society taking 3 hours coming off the field after they sang some

lousy anthem. Who wrote that thing anyway? Other highlights included Mike Clarke tripping over the kicking tee on the opening kickoff. I bet everybody missed that one. The number one highlight however, was definitely the call that the referee missed when Mr. Nice Guy himself Herb Adderley grabbed hold of Howard Twilly's facemask and tried to wrestle him to the ground. I couldn't believe that the ref missed that call (Helen Keller could have done a better job), but he did. *That* could have been a turning point, but the ref blew it. Norm Shacter, where were you?

The second half was all Dallas, as they scored two more touchdowns while shutting out the Dolphins. Dallas almost scored three touchdowns when sure-footed, big, bad, boisterous Bob Lilly (how'd you guess) intercepted a Bob Griese (as in easy) pass and tripped over his own feet on the way to the goal line. Fortunately for Miami (no relation to your ami) Calvin Hill forgot the ball, as he tried to jump over the entire Italian population of Miami Beach from the one yard line. Manny Fernandez, who was studying the construction of the turf at Tulane Stadium at the time, found him-

many years, it was only fair that somebody let them win before Tom Landry would show emotion of some sort. No wonder Landry wears a hat — he's got a skating rink on his head, and I mean smooth.

One thing is certain, *the Dolphins will be back*. They have a young team, featuring two Alouette rejects. Some guy called Larry Csonka who the Als tried to land by taking him to a fancy restaurant,

SUPER BOWL VI SUCKS

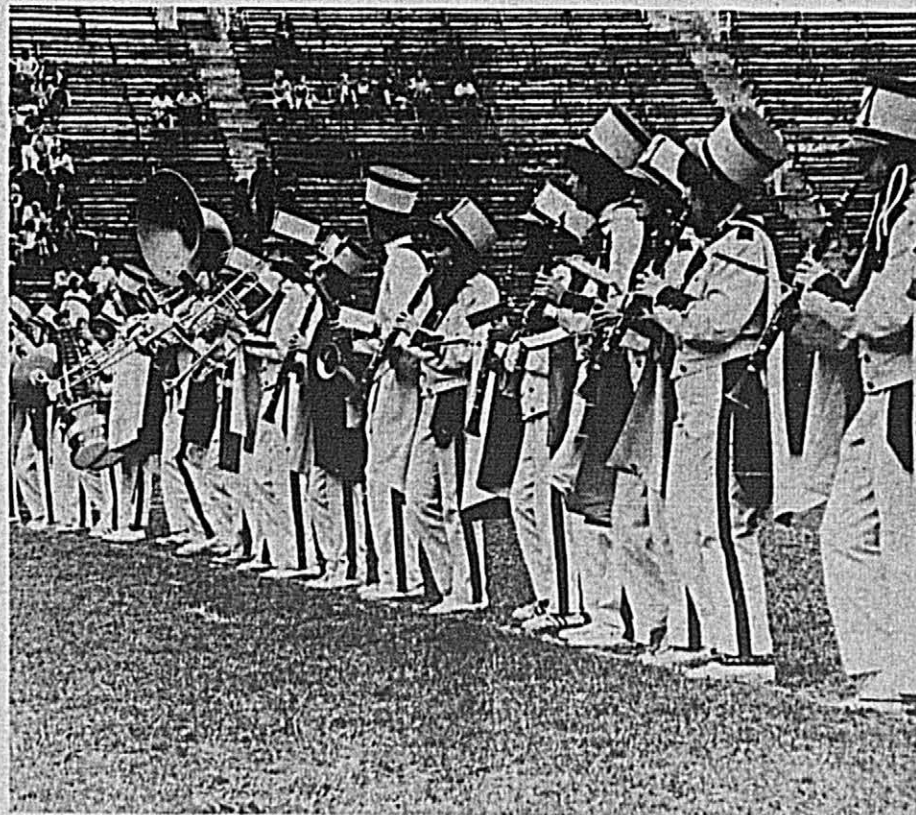
(Rally Restaurant, 540 Beauharnois), and also Manny Fernandez who wasn't signed because Claude Mouton could not figure out his name in French.

The Cowboys are good, but they're no spring chickens, as we say in the showers. They may make it back, if they ever wake up from yesterday's win.

Cleatnotes: Don Shula was heard to say after the game, "where's the beach" . . . Mercury Morris: "Wher'd my shoes go"? . . . Congratulations to Al Hirt and Ella Fitzgerald who made it at halftime . . . What ever happened to the Apache Bells? . . . The Dolphins were consistent. They got nowhere for the whole game. But I love them anyway.

self with the ball, and immediately gave it a bladder transplant, something which you missed unless you were watching Channel 21 in Ridgeland, South Carolina. Needless to say the Dolphins got nowhere.

The Dallas Cowboys definitely deserved to win, even though I picked the Dolphins to take it all this year. I mean Dallas has been trying so hard for so



daily photos by harold rosenberg

HALFTIME ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SUPER BOWL leaves a little to be desired as all the organizers could muster up was the above-pictured motley-looking crew from some unidentified foreign university.

WANNA JOB?

This term the Daily sports section is radically altering its policy of "unum hominum omne labore". In a humanitarian gesture we are making available all our facilities and resources to the general student population, regardless of race, colour, or credibility. If you think you have anything to contribute - we crave writers, artists, cartoonists, layout editors, or just ordinary people with a little free time - drop by the Daily office in the Union basement and leave a message for Laurie on the bulletin board. We can use you.

Streaking Redmen face Sir George

McGill's version of the Los Angeles Lakers continued their winning ways Friday night by upending University of Sherbrooke 99-90 in overtime. The win was the third straight for the streaking Redmen and their seventh in ten games.

As usual, McGill's leading scorer was John Naponick who netted 34 points. Complementing Naponick's total was Chad Gaffield's 18, most of which came in a fine shooting display.

The game marked the return to the Redmen lineup of two key ballplayers. Howie Roseman, a 6'5" forward of previous Redmen teams, has joined the club after sitting out the first half of the season for academic reasons. Also returning is guard Joe Prah. Prah missed a few games after sustaining a hand injury when he collided with Loyola's Bob Breen during a recent encounter. Breen has since dropped out of school.

The return of Roseman and Prah should greatly aid McGill's fight for the division title. The Redmen have now reached the half way point in their season. After a slow start McGill has fought its way into second place, trailing league-leading Loyola by only four points in the standings. These two teams still have one confrontation remaining.

During the course of the season many derisive com-

The Redmen host the Georgians from Sir George tomorrow at 8 pm in the first home game of the new year. Both teams are tied in the lost column but McGill has won two more games.

ments have been made about the calibre of play of the McGill Redmen. Though some of them have been justified, the majority have not. In particular, those who do not feel that John Naponick is an asset have yet to look at his statistics. He is averaging close to twenty rebounds and almost thirty points per game. On the basis of these facts he is McGill's leading scorer and rebounder. Some of his critics feel that he is a burden to the team because of his slow and deliberate play. However, anyone that has watched him perform realises his value.

His great worth to the team is not only evident in the scoring summary but in the team spirit that is generated by the Redmen. John Naponick has a great deal to do with this spirit. It is no secret that he injects confidence into some of the younger players on the team. Perhaps this has been most effectively demonstrated by the much improved play of Kit Kenard. Kit has had two college coaches previous to this year who have taught him a minimum of basketball. This year under the watchful eye and guidance of Naponick, Kit is beginning to display great form.



JOHN NAPONICK, looming under the offensive boards, has been a crucial figure in McGill's current streak of three games in a row. The Redmen have lost only three games out of ten all season.

He has cut down on taking bad fouls and is also becoming a serious offensive threat.

For those of you who wish to follow the progress of the Redmen's winning streak, get out to the Currie Gym tomorrow evening for a second-place battle vs. Sir George. Game time is 8 pm. For those who cannot find their way to the gym, follow this column for details.

Foul shots: Coach Wimisher has added a new wrinkle to McGill's defensive strategy — a full court press . . . Departing from McGill's basketball scene is Steve Fraid. Currently the leading scorer in intramurals, Steve has deserted Montreal for Mexico. His pungent commentary of a Redmen basketball game has kept many a fan roaring with laughter.

women's sports

INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

Information pamphlets with full details available at Women's Locker Room and Office, Currie Gym and Weston Pool Building.

Registration - week of January 17th - go to first class

Skating—Tuesday 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. Saturday 10:00 a.m.;

Skiing—Meet to arrange classes Monday January 17th—1:15 p.m.

Women's Athletics Office, Weston Pool Building;

Ski Days—Sign up 10 days ahead—1st one Friday, January 28th;

AQUATICS—something to suit everyone—see pamphlet;

Fencing—new classes for beginners—former members welcome also;

Register Tuesday, January 25th—Rm. 33 Currie Gym;

Meetings to arrange classes—Room G20 Currie Gym;

January 18th—Badminton and January 19th—Keep Fit and Tennis—

1:15 p.m.;

January 21st—6:15 p.m.—Dance for Beginners;

For info—392-4547 or 4544



McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

WINTER PROGRAM

BROOMBALL AND INNER TUBE WATER-POLO LEAGUES

BROOMBALL

Entries are now being accepted for the 1972 McGill Intramural Broomball league. Games will be played on the Lower Campus and Winter Stadium rinks Monday through Friday at 1:15 p.m. Some games will also be played in the Winter Stadium at 5:15 p.m. This is a Faculty league and all male students on a team must be registered in the same Faculty. **Entries close on Thursday, January 20th, at 12:00 noon.** Register your team by contacting your Faculty Representative or the Intramural Office in the Currie Gym. **REFEREES** are urgently needed for the Broomball League. If you have any experience contact the Intramural Office in the Currie Gym.

WATERPOLO

Entries for the Intramural Inner Tube WaterPolo League are now being accepted. **Entries close on Monday, January 24th, at 12:00 noon.** This is an **OPEN** league and any club, class, fraternity, or organized group on campus can enter a team. All games will be played on Wednesday evenings in the Currie Pool. Playing rules are available from the Intramural Office, room 7, Currie Gym.



McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURALS THIS WEEK

ICE HOCKEY

Monday, January 17: 5:15 p.m. Expos vs. Blades; 8:15 p.m. Architecture vs. Medicine II.

Tuesday, January 18: 5:15 p.m. Independents vs. Four Skins; 8:15 p.m. Arts vs. Engineering I; 9:15 p.m. Science I vs. Law; 10:30 p.m. Gardner vs. Molson.

Thursday, January 20: 8:15 p.m. Science II vs. Grads; 9:15 p.m. Management vs. Engineering II; 10:30 p.m. McConnell vs. Douglas.

Friday, January 21: 5:15 p.m. Les Melangeurs vs. Expos.

FLOOR HOCKEY — Wednesday, January 19:

5:30 p.m. Hard Hats vs. Molars; 6:20 p.m. Phoks vs. Bridesmaids; 7:10 p.m. W.F.O.'s vs. Greater Omentums; 8:00 p.m. 50's vs. Choo Choo's; 8:50 p.m. Gardner vs. McConnell;

VOLLEYBALL

Tuesday, January 18: 5:30—ct. 1 Med II vs. Gross Outs; ct. 2 Mech 5 Balls vs. Eng I; 6:30—ct. 1 Chem Eng vs. Architects; ct. 2 Hope vs. Commerce.

Wednesday, January 19: 5:30—ct. 1 Med III vs. Alesmen; ct. 2 Mech 5 Nads vs. Law; 6:30—ct. 1 Dentistry vs. Mansfield Alumni.

BASKETBALL - No games until Monday, January 24

BROOMBALL - Entries close on Thursday, January 20 at noon.

INNER TUBE WATERPOLO - Open League - entries close Monday, January 24

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BOWLING

Anyone interested in bowling for McGill
in the City Intercollegiate Bowling League
(10 pins) is asked to contact the Intramural
Department room 7, in the Currie Gym,
before 12:00 noon on Wednesday, Jan. 19.
Two 4 man teams will be chosen to play in
this weekend league at Parc Lanes.
First matches are January 30 and 31, 1972.

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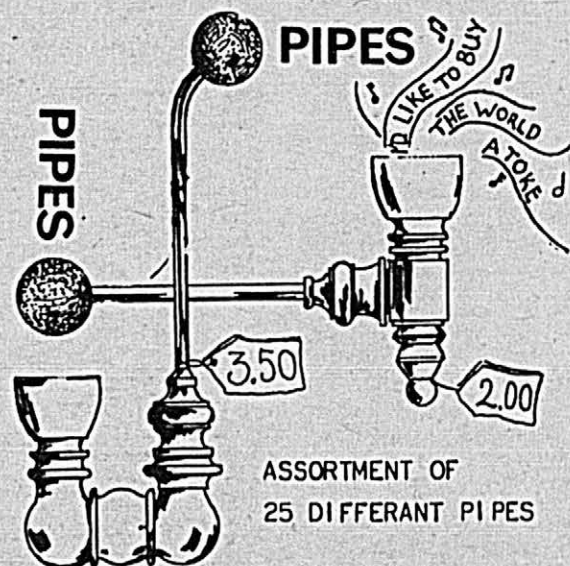


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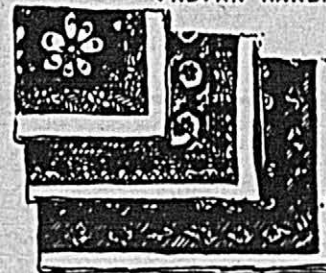
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